

PRESS RELEASE

SEA FISHERY SURVEY BY MOTOR-PROPELLED VESSELS: 2019

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Sea Fishery Survey by motor-propelled vessels for the year 2019.

NUMBER OF MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS

The total number of motor-propelled fishing vessels¹ (open sea and inshore fishery)² decreased by 1.1% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, the number of fishing vessels amounted to 13,877 in 2019 and to 14,030 in 2018 (Table 1).

The changes in the number of motor-propelled fishing vessels of open sea and inshore fishery by type of fishing gear are as follows:

- **Open sea fishery** vessels (bottom otter trawls and purse seines): the number of trawls and purse seines remained stable in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, the number of open sea fishery vessels amounted to 485 (246 trawls and 239 purse seines) in 2019 and in 2018 (Table 1).
- **Inshore fishery** vessels (beach seines and other fishing gears): the number of inshore fishery vessels decreased by 1.1% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, the number of inshore fishery vessels amounted to 13,392 (221 beach seines and 13,171 other fishing vessels) in 2019 and to 13,545 (222 beach seines and 13,323 other fishing vessels) in 2018 (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of fishing vessels of open sea and inshore fishery by type of fishing gear, 2018 and 2019

Category of fishery and type of fishing gear	2018	2019	Change (%) 2019/2018
Total	14,030	13,877	-1.1
Open sea fishery	485	485	0.0
Bottom otter trawls	246	246	0.0
Purse seines	239	239	0.0
Inshore fishery	13,545	13,392	-1.1
Beach seines	222	221	-0.5
Other fishing gears	13,323	13,171	-1.1

¹ The source of these data is the Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy for 2018 and the Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development and Food for 2019.

² The relevant data regarding overseas fishery for years 2018 and 2019 are not published on account of confidentiality.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCHES

The total quantity of catches, caught by open sea and inshore fishery vessels, increased by 7.1% and the corresponding value³ increased by 6.6% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, in 2019 the quantity of catches amounted to 81,920.0 tonnes and value to 273,420.8 thousand euro and in 2018 quantity amounted to 76,506.3 tonnes and value to 256,507.9 thousand euro (Table 2).

The changes in the quantity and value of catches, by fishery category are as follows:

- **Open sea fishery:** the quantity and value of catches increased by 11.6% and 7.5% respectively, in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, the quantity of catches amounted to 52,559.5 tonnes and value to 117,224.3 thousand euro in 2019 and in 2018 quantity amounted to 47,114.8 tonnes and value to 109,029.8 thousand euro (Table 2, Graph 1a and 1b).
- **Inshore fishery:** the quantity of catches decreased by 0.1%, while the corresponding value increased by 5.9% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, the quantity of catches amounted to 29,360.5 tonnes and value to 156,196.5 thousand euro in 2019 and in 2018 quantity amounted to 29,391.6 tonnes and value to 147,478.1 thousand euro (Table 2, Graph 1a and 1b).

Table 2. Quantity and value of catches of open sea and inshore fishery, 2018 and 2019

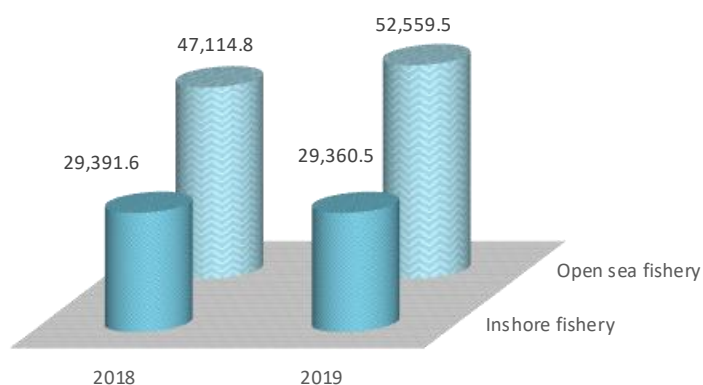
Quantity in tonnes, value in thousand euro

	2018		2019		Change (%) 2019/2018	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	76,506.3	256,507.9	81,920.0	273,420.8	7.1	6.6
Open sea fishery	47,114.8	109,029.8	52,559.5	117,224.3	11.6	7.5
Inshore fishery	29,391.6	147,478.1	29,360.5	156,196.5	-0.1	5.9

Note: Any differences between totals and sums are due to rounding.

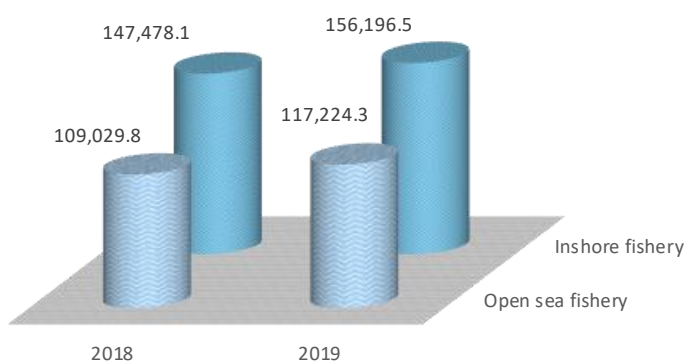
Graph 1a. Quantity of catches by category of fishery (open sea and inshore), 2018 and 2019

In tonnes



Graph 1b. Value of catches by category of fishery (open sea and inshore), 2018 and 2019

In thousand euro

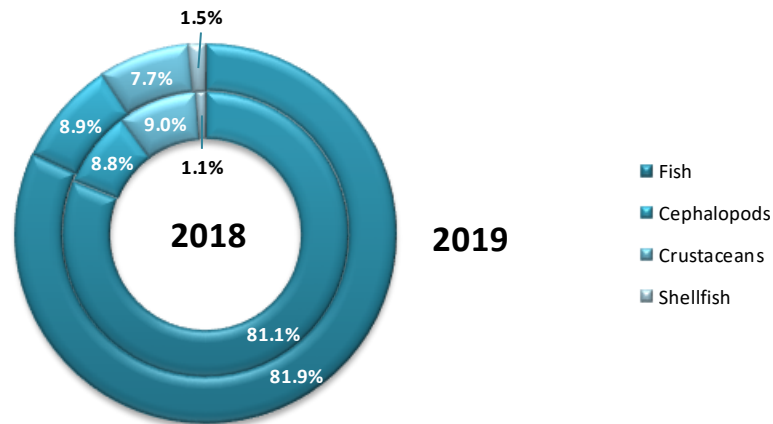


³ The source of these data (average prices – value) is the Fishing Development Corporation (ETANAL SA), which merged by absorption with the Central Market and Fishery Organisation (CMFO SA).

QUANTITY OF CATCHES BY MAIN SPECIES

In the reference year 2019, 81.9% of the total quantity of 81,920.0 tonnes caught by open sea and inshore fishery vessels were fish, 8.9% were cephalopods, 7.7% were crustaceans and 1.5% was shellfish. In 2018, 81.1% of the total quantity of 76,506.3 tonnes of catches were fish, 8.8% were cephalopods, 9.0% were crustaceans and 1.1% was shellfish (Table 3, Graph 2).

Graph 2. Percentage (%) distribution of catches by taxonomic group, 2018 and 2019



The changes in the quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery, by main taxonomic group (fish, cephalopods, crustaceans and shellfish), are as follows:

- The total quantity of **fish** increased by 8.1% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, in 2019 the quantity of fish caught amounted to 67,107.8 tonnes and to 62,065.2 tonnes in 2018 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The total quantity of **cephalopods** increased by 9.1% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, in 2019 the quantity of cephalopods caught amounted to 7,303.2 tonnes and to 6,692.0 tonnes in 2018 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The total quantity of **crustaceans** decreased by 8.9% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, in 2019 the quantity of crustaceans caught amounted to 6,306.5 tonnes and to 6,920.1 tonnes in 2018 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The total quantity of **shellfish** increased by 45.0% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, in 2019 the quantity of shellfish caught amounted to 1,202.5 tonnes and to 829.1 in 2018 (Table 3, Graph 3).

Graph 3. Percentage (%) change of catch quantity, 2019/2018

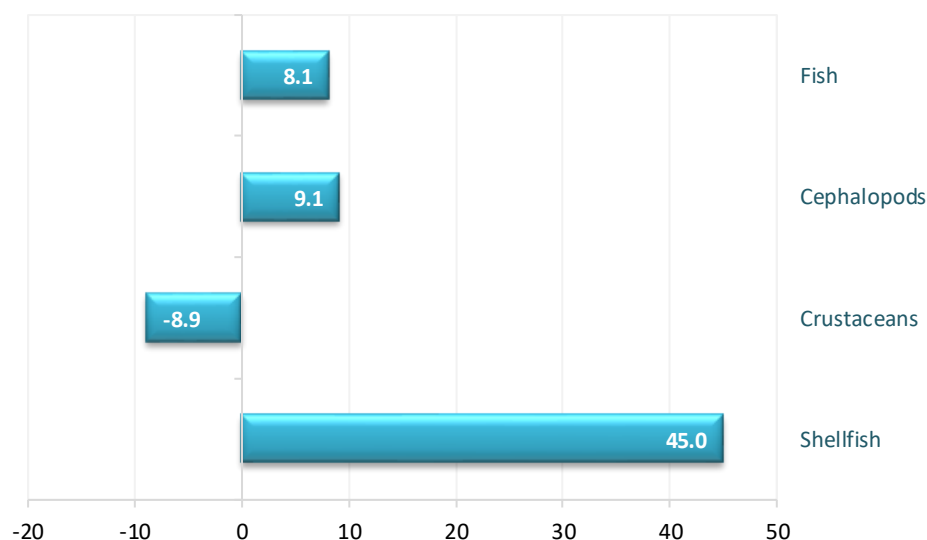


Table 3. Quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main species, 2018 and 2019*In tonnes*

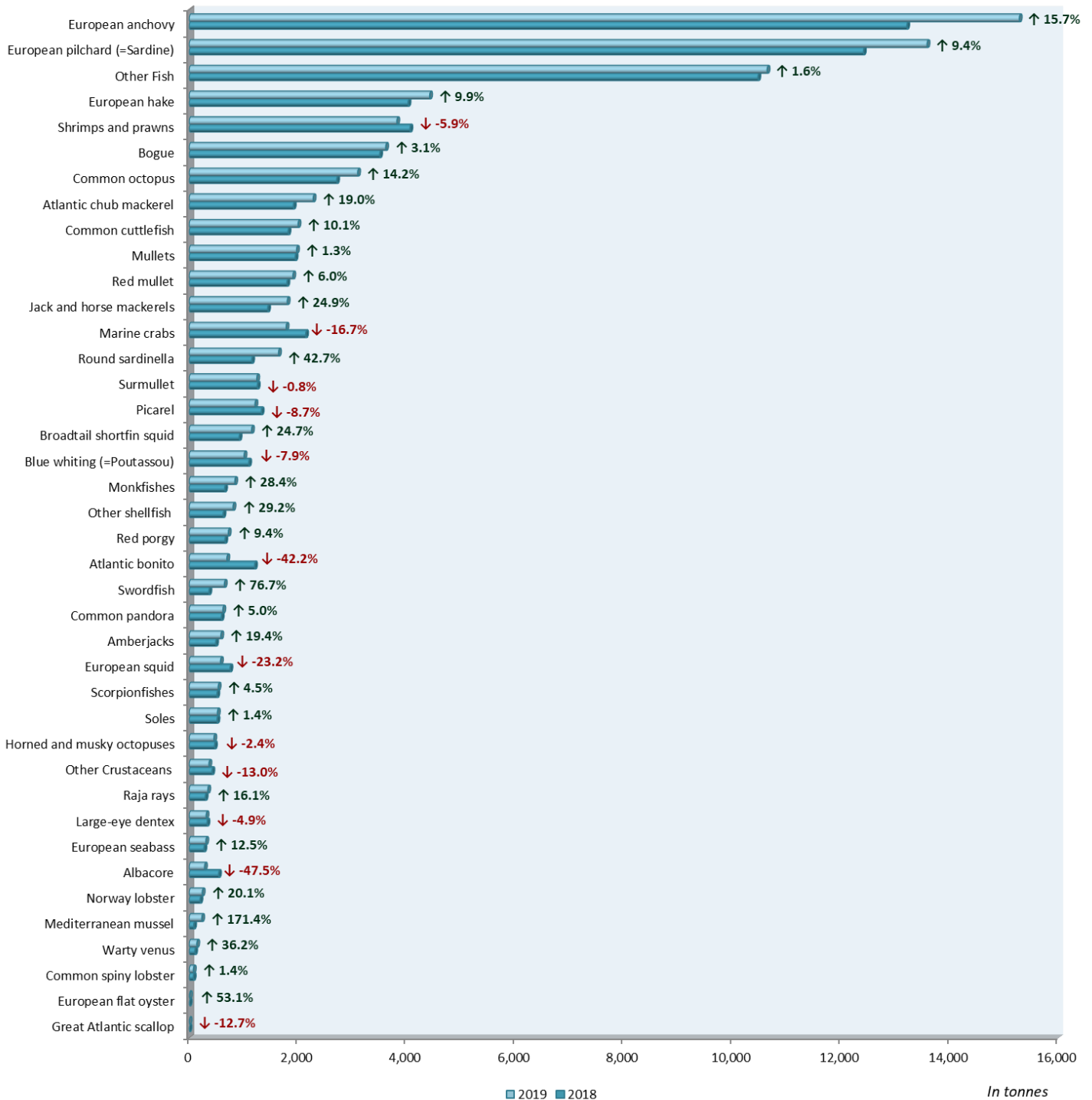
Main Species	2018	2019	Change (%) 2019/2018
Total	76,506.3	81,920.0	7.1
Fish	62,065.2	67,107.8	8.1
Albacore	545.4	286.4	-47.5
Amberjacks	491.6	587.2	19.4
Atlantic bonito	1,207.9	697.7	-42.2
Atlantic chub mackerel	1,920.7	2,285.3	19.0
Blue whiting (=Poutassou)	1,100.4	1,014.0	-7.9
Bogue	3,510.3	3,620.3	3.1
Common pandora	594.7	624.6	5.0
European anchovy	13,208.4	15,278.2	15.7
European hake	4,031.4	4,429.0	9.9
European pilchard (=Sardine)	12,409.4	13,581.1	9.4
European seabass	276.2	310.8	12.5
Jack and horse mackerels	1,448.4	1,808.5	24.9
Large-eye dentex	332.5	316.1	-4.9
Monkfishes	656.9	843.7	28.4
Mulletts	1,954.3	1,979.8	1.3
Picarel	1,330.3	1,215.1	-8.7
Raja rays	299.3	347.3	16.1
Red mullet	1,803.3	1,912.2	6.0
Red porgy	661.5	723.9	9.4
Round sardinella	1,155.1	1,648.2	42.7
Scorpionfishes	514.5	537.8	4.5
Soles	516.8	523.8	1.4
Surmullet	1,258.2	1,247.9	-0.8
Swordfish	368.5	651.3	76.7
Other Fish ⁴	10,469.2	10,637.6	1.6
Cephalopods	6,692.0	7,303.2	9.1
Broadtail shortfin squid	923.7	1,151.9	24.7
Common cuttlefish	1,824.1	2,007.8	10.1
Common octopus	2,718.8	3,104.3	14.2
European squid	755.5	580.3	-23.2
Horned and musky octopuses	469.9	458.9	-2.4
Crustaceans	6,920.1	6,306.5	-8.9
Common spiny lobster	79.6	80.7	1.4
Marine crabs	2,147.2	1,788.2	-16.7
Norway lobster	203.7	244.6	20.1
Shrimps and prawns	4,066.7	3,825.0	-5.9
Other Crustaceans	422.9	368.0	-13.0
Shellfish	829.1	1,202.5	45.0
European flat oyster	5.9	9.1	53.1
Great Atlantic scallop	2.3	2.0	-12.7
Mediterranean mussel	86.8	235.7	171.4
Warty venus	106.2	144.6	36.2
Other shellfish	627.8	811.0	29.2

Note: Any differences between totals and sums, as well as percentages are due to rounding.

⁴ Other fish include species: annular seabream, atlantic mackerel, axillary seabream, black seabream, blackspot (=red) seabream, blotched picarel, bluefish, brill, catsharks, nursehounds, comber, common dentex, dusky grouper, European eel, European sprat, frigate and bullet tunas, garfish, gilthead seabream, greater weever, gurnards, searobins, jacks, crevalles, John Dory, little tunny (=Atl.black skipj), megrims, seabream, salema, sand smelts, sand steenbras, shi drum, smooth-hounds, white grouper, white seabream, whiting, wreckfish and other fish.

The two species most fished in 2019 were *European anchovy* and *European pilchard*, with 15,278.2 tonnes and 13,581.1 tonnes, respectively, accounting for 18.7% and 16.6% of the total volume of catches. In 2018, 13,208.4 tonnes (17.3% of the total volume of catches) of European anchovy and 12,409.4 tonnes (16.2% of the total volume of catches) of European pilchard were caught (Table 3, Graph 4).

Graph 4. Quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main species, 2018 and 2019



QUANTITY OF CATCHES BY FISHING AREA

The greater quantities of catches are located at the following fishing areas: a. Strymonikos Gulf, Gulf of Kavala, Coasts of Thasos and Thracian Sea, 24,548.3 tonnes and 30.0%, and b. Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki, 20,029.4 tonnes and 24.4% (Table 4, Graph 5).

Graph 5. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2019

In tonnes

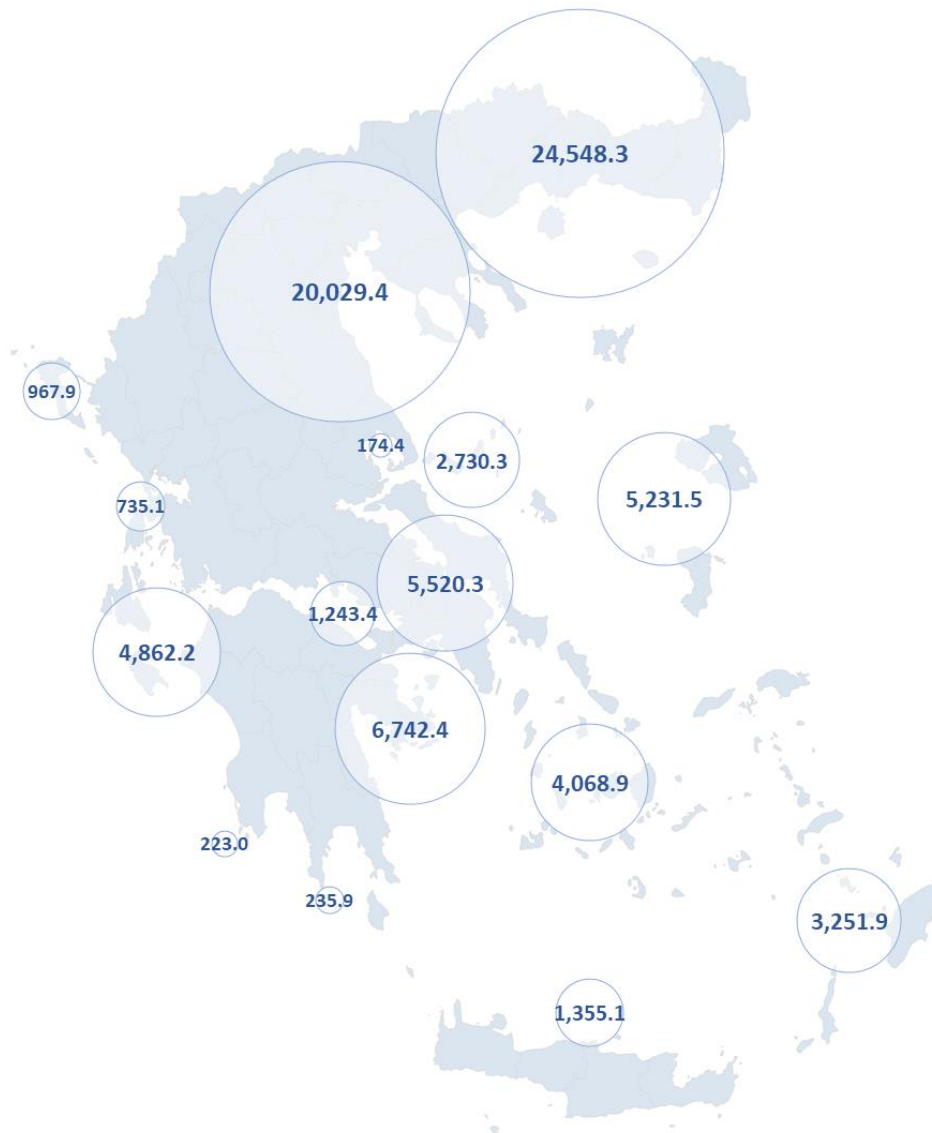
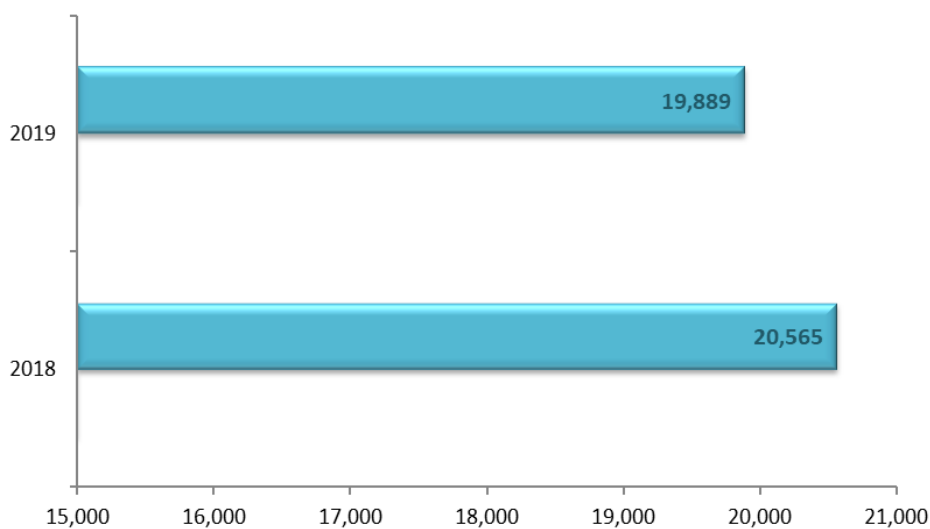


Table 4. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2019*In tonnes*

Fishing area	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Total	81,920.0	100.0
Coasts of Epiros and Kerkyra island	967.9	1.2
Amvrakikos Gulf and coasts of Lefkada island	735.1	0.9
Coasts of Kefalonia, Zakynthos and Gulf of Patra	4,862.2	5.9
Gulf of Kyparissia and Gulf of Messinia	223.0	0.3
Gulf of Lakonia	235.9	0.3
Gulf of Argolida and Saronikos Gulf	6,742.4	8.2
Gulf of Korinthia	1,243.4	1.5
Gulf of South and North Evia	5,520.3	6.7
Pagassitikos Gulf	174.4	0.2
Eastern coasts of Evia and Sporades islands	2,730.3	3.3
Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki	20,029.4	24.4
Strymonikos Gulf and Gulf of Kavala, coasts of Thasos and Thracian Sea	24,548.3	30.0
Islands of Lesvos, Chios, Samos and Ikaria	5,231.5	6.4
Dodekanissos islands	3,251.9	4.0
Kyklades islands	4,068.9	5.0
Kriti island	1,355.1	1.7

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA

Average annual employment in open sea and inshore fishery recorded a decrease of 3.3% in 2019 compared with 2018. Specifically, in 2019 persons employed in sea fishery amounted to 19,889 and to 20,565 in 2018 (Graph 6).

Graph 6. Average annual employment (number of employed persons), 2018 and 2019

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sea Fishery Survey	The Hellenic Statistical Authority has been conducting a sample survey on sea fishery, since 1964. Until the reference year 2015, the sample of the Sea Fishery Survey included only professional motor-propelled fishing vessels with HP of 20 and over. From the reference year 2016 onwards, survey sample includes all professional motor-propelled fishing vessels, irrespective of their horsepower.
Purpose	The main purpose of the Survey is to compile statistical data and produce results on the number of professional motor-propelled fishing vessels, the quantity of catches by main species, by type of fishing gear and by fishing areas, value of catches, as well as employment data.
Legal Framework	The legal framework of the Survey is set by Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the submission of statistical data on landings of fishery products in Member States and also by Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic.
Reference Period	The Survey refers to the year 2019. For comparability reasons, data on motor-propelled vessels for the year 2018 are also presented.
Definitions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The statistical unit of this survey is the motor propelled fishing vessel which fishes individually, that is with its own means.2. Fishing vessels are distinguished into three main categories:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) overseas fishery vessels,b) open sea fishery vessels,c) inshore fishery vessels.3. Fishing gears are distinguished into five basic types:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) trawls of overseas fishery,b) bottom otter trawls,c) purse seines,d) beach seines,e) other fishing gears of inshore fishery.4. Catches are distinguished into four taxonomic groups:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) fish,b) cephalopods,c) crustaceans,d) shellfish.5. Fishing area: it is the area where the largest quantity of catches is fished, according to the responsible for filling in the questionnaire fisherman.6. Employment: the total number of persons that have worked on the vessel is considered as employed personnel.
Methodology	For each vessel, a statistical questionnaire is answered by the fishermen, either recording the quantity of fish by species caught in the previous month or declaring that the vessels did not work, as well as the fishing area, the fishing gear used and information about employment. The data are collected every month for each vessel by the local customs authorities.
References	More information on the results of the survey, tabulated data, as well as questionnaire samples etc, are available on the website of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) (www.statistics.gr/en/home), under the link http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA03/2019-M01 .